

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, as I notified the House, I was unable to be in Washington on November 13, 2001 due to very important obligations in Oklahoma that evening. Unfortunately, I missed recorded votes yesterday, and I ask that the RECORD reflect that I would have voted "aye" on the following: recorded vote No. 436 on H.R. 2330 and recorded vote No. 437 on H.R. 2541.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO UNIFIED INDUSTRIES INC.

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Unified Industries Inc. of Howell, Michigan for earning the title of Clean Corporate Citizen in the state of Michigan. Unified Industries' Howell facility manufactures overhead material handling systems used primarily in the automotive industry, and they have done so for nearly 50 years. Unified Industries is Michigan's 40th Clean Corporate Citizen, an honor reserved solely for those businesses which demonstrate extraordinary environmental stewardship.

The Clean Corporate Citizen program was proposed by Governor John Engler in his 1996 State of the State address. Its purpose is to encourage environmentally conscious behavior within Michigan's business community and reward those who demonstrate such behavior.

Mr. Speaker, this honor is a difficult one to earn. Participants must go beyond simply meeting standard environmental requirements. They must show themselves to be a step above the rest, by implementing strong environmental management concepts, and abiding by them in their daily operations. With this honor, Unified Industries has demonstrated their commitment to Michigan's environment.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Unified Industries, its management, and all of its employees for making our environment a priority for their company, and for setting an example for which Michigan can be proud.

AGRICULTURAL BIOTERRORISM COUNTERMEASURES ACT OF 2001

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the tragic events of September 11, 2001 have made all Americans appreciate our freedom and democracy more than ever. As we continue to get our lives back to normal, we must also realize how much has changed.

Terrorism does not have to be directed only toward people. It can be directed at our modes of transportation, our communications infrastructure, or even our food supply.

The United States Department of Agriculture along with the Food and Drug Administration is in charge of ensuring that Americans have a safe and abundant food supply.

I would like to make it absolutely clear that because of USDA and FDA Americans enjoy the benefit of the safest food supply in the world. However, USDA and FDA have not had to clearly focus on how to prevent terrorism, bioterrorism, agroterrorism or whatever term you prefer to use in describing threats to America's food supply.

Prevention is the key and long term planning should be the goal to continued food safety. Congress needs to take positive steps to help USDA perform what we ask of it. Today I am dropping a bill to help with prevention and long term planning.

This legislation authorizes money to be spent on USDA's Agriculture Research Service laboratories so that there is adequate plant and animal research being performed to combat bioterrorism. Some of USDA's most important research facilities need to be modernized in order for the U.S. to stand ready in our new fight.

The bill also provides funds to the Oklahoma City Counter Terrorism Institute for research to make sure that USDA, the Department of Justice, and other law enforcement and emergency preparedness organizations cooperate and have the proper techniques in place in the event of bioterrorism events. Further, Oklahoma State is authorized to receive a grant to establish a food safety research center.

The Secretary of Agriculture will develop rapid response field test kits that can be quickly deployed to State and local agencies to determine if an act of bioterrorism has occurred. These are intended to quickly discover and confirm outbreaks of plant or animal diseases, pathogens, or other bioterrorism agents.

The intramural agricultural bioterrorism research and development section of the bill will make USDA's ARS programs focus on enhancing regulatory agencies response time, encouraging academic and private sector partners to work together to maximize research benefits, strengthening linkages with the intelligence community to learn what research needs are most important and encouraging ARS to work with international organizations to control the spread of plant and animal diseases.

The consortium for countermeasures against agricultural bioterrorism is truly valuable. Those colleges and universities that turn out animal and plant doctors will coordinate with Federal Agencies such as USDA to develop the long term program needed to combat bioterrorism. Furthermore, competitive grants will be provided through USDA that are directed toward the protection of the domestic food supply.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will be authorized to receive more funds to increase inspections at points of origin and to improve surveillance at points of entry. They will also be required to develop new and better techniques working with State

and local agencies to control the outbreaks of plant and animal diseases.

The Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) will be charged with enhancing its ability to inspect the safety of meat and poultry products. Like APHIS, FSIS will be expected to work with State and local agencies on creating the best possible means of sharing information and technology in order to reach the best results possible.

This legislation is designed for the long-term benefit of producers and consumers alike.

IN MEMORY OF EDWARD GERAGHTY

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of Deputy Chief Edward Geraghty of Rockville Centre, NY. On Tuesday, September 11, 2001, Deputy Chief Geraghty and many of his fellow firefighters lost their lives while trying to save victims of the World Trade Center terrorist bombing. Ed and his men from Battalion 9 quickly responded to the World Trade Center on the morning of September 11, and they rushed into the bombed buildings to help those trapped inside.

An unknown number of people were saved by firefighters like Ed, who received the posthumous promotion from battalion chief to deputy chief, retroactive to September 10.

More than a thousand mourners gathered at St. Agnes Cathedral to honor Ed on Thursday, October 25. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and his three sons, Connor, 14, James, 11, and Colin, 4. Ed also leaves behind his father, Jim, a retired FDNY captain, his mother, Norma, his sisters, Lynn, Janet, and Maureen, and his brothers, Steve and Timmy, both New York City firefighters.

I first met Ed's wife when she was a little girl. Mary grew up across the street from my husband Dennis and I, and as she got older, she began to babysit for our son, Kevin. She deserved the best, and that is exactly what she got when she met Ed. He was a true family man who coached his sons' soccer and baseball teams. Nothing came before his family. He also made countless contributions to the community of Rockville Centre, like starting an infamous running club. On Christmas, Ed's favorite holiday, he volunteered for the Adopt-A-Family program, which distributed gifts to less fortunate children.

Ed joined the New York City Fire Department in November 1978, and he served as a volunteer in both Elmont and Baldwin. Fire safety skills and procedures were important to Ed. He received his masters degree in fire science from John Jay College, and he designed a national safety program called Back to the Basics.

Ed's oldest son Connor eulogized his father with the following, "One goal that I am setting for myself is to follow in your footsteps to be such a great man to my family, my community and the nation just like you." I believe Connor exemplified his father's heroism and courage

by circulating a petition to establish a National Firefighters Day on September 11 in honor of his father and all other firefighters.

Today, I honor Ed Geraghty's memory. I know firefighters like Ed are heroes every day of their lives, and they leave a lasting impression all those who cross their paths. Ed's conviction and drive to help those in need is a testament to his family, friends, and coworkers. I know Mary, and I have seen the difference he has made in her life. I know the lessons he taught his sons will live on.

Thank you Connor, for making a difference.

IN HONOR OF PAUL WARNKE

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to honor the late Paul Warnke, who worked tirelessly to protect our country from the danger of nuclear war and to promote reductions in the world's nuclear arsenals. Paul passed away on October 31, just two weeks prior to the announcements made by President Bush and President Putin that the two superpowers would begin a process of drastic reduction in the number of deployed nuclear weapons. No one worked harder to see such policies implemented than Paul.

Paul Warnke was a son of Massachusetts. Born in Webster in 1920 and growing up in Marlborough, he went to college at Yale University and graduated in 1941. He joined the war effort and served in the U.S. Coast Guard for the next 5 years. After his military duty, he went to law school at Columbia University. A classic story is that his first choice, the journalism school, was full, so he crossed the street to sign up at the law school. But for a quirk of fate, we might instead be celebrating Paul Warnke, the great journalist.

In the years that followed, he pursued a legal career in trade regulations and anti-trust law. Then, in 1966, he was hired as general counsel at the Defense Department and a year later became Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, where he served for the next two years. During his time at the Defense Department, not only did he object to the prosecution of the Vietnam War, he also became sensitive to the crucial importance of arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In 1975, he wrote an article in *Foreign Policy*, "Apes on a Treadmill", in which he cautioned that the arms race was potentially a futile but expensive exercise. Citing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's warning that an unlimited arms buildup between the U.S. and the Soviet Union could lead to successive periods of escalation and equilibrium, Paul wrote, "Perhaps, then, we are not racing together toward Armageddon. Maybe the continued expenditure of billions for quantitative additions and qualitative improvements does not bring doomsday any closer. Instead, it may be that we are jogging in tandem on a treadmill to nowhere."

Noting the advantage that the U.S. had over the Soviet Union in the numbers and tech-

nology of nuclear weapons, Paul recognized the role that the U.S. could play in initiating a halt in the nuclear arms race. Hence, in the 1975 article, he advocated a six-month delay in the further addition of multiple warheads to land-and sea-based missiles and in the development of the *Trident* submarine and the B-1 bomber, in hopes that it would yield "reciprocal restraint" by the Soviet Union. Considering the current situation, in which economic conditions in Russia are pressuring it to reduce its nuclear arsenal, the U.S. again has the advantage and the same opportunity to take a leadership role. A quarter of a century later, Paul's words still apply.

In 1977, Paul Warnke was nominated by President Jimmy Carter to be the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the chief arms control negotiator. He was confirmed to both posts and went on to serve with great distinction in the second Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, or SALT II. The SALT II treaty was signed on June 18, 1979, by President Carter and General Secretary Brezhnev but unfortunately was never ratified. However, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union informally agreed not to undercut the SALT II numerical limits throughout the 1980 until they were later supplanted by the START strategic arms reductions.

I first became acquainted with Paul during his service as ACDA chief, but came to know him much more personally when we worked together on the nuclear freeze resolution in the early 1980s. While there were many in the arms control "intelligentsia" that looked down their noses at the concept of a nuclear freeze, which had originated as a grass roots movement to break the deadlock between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the early years of the Reagan Administration, Paul was able to see in the freeze a powerful mechanism for action to halt the arms race. While fully comfortable with the arcane jargon of nuclear arms control, he was also endowed with the power to explain complex concepts in terms that were readily comprehensible to the lay person. But even more importantly, he saw through the complicated details of the strategic relationship to an essential truth—that both the U.S. and Soviet Union had far more weaponry than was needed for deterrence purposes, and that freezing the qualitative and quantitative arms race, followed by reductions in the size of these arsenals would better advance our security interests.

And so, during the 1980s, Paul became one of the leading voices within the United States in support of a nuclear weapons freeze followed by reductions of strategic nuclear weapons. He spoke out frequently on issues of nuclear arms control, in articles, op-ed pieces, and numerous speeches and panel discussions throughout the country. He also testified before the Congress on these issues on several occasions. And in a 1986 interview, he also gave his opinions on research on ABM, or anti-ballistic missile, systems. "[W]hat we ought to do is recognize that there is nothing that can be gained by engaging in a nuclear competition in space. At a minimum it will cost us billions and billions of dollars, but what is more likely is it will diminish the security of the United States." Our current administration would do well to heed Paul's words from a decade and a half ago.

Paul continued his good work into the 1990s. Concerned not just about nuclear weapons, he scrutinized the conventional arms trade while serving on the Presidential Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation Policy which was established in 1995. And in 1998, Paul co-wrote an article with Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scientists in which they argued for de-alerting nuclear weapons, that is, standing down missiles from a launch-on-warning posture. This is an effort with which I have been personally involved, and I wish that Paul were still here to help with that fight.

Paul was a forceful actor and spokesman for the cause of arms control. We will miss his leadership, but his legacy is the insight and guidance that he provided. For this reason we celebrate this great man today.

WELCOMING REVEREND SAMUEL
ALBARIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome Reverend Samuel Albarian to his new post at California's oldest Armenian Church. Reverend Albarian has been named the Director of Armenian Ministries of the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno.

Reverend Albarian is a native of Lebanon. He and his family fled to the Dominion of Canada when civil war erupted in Beirut in the late 1970's. In Canada he became active in the First Armenian Evangelical Church (FAEC) of Montreal, serving as counselor and director in the FAEC vacation bible school ministry and chairperson of the youth and college group programs.

In 1985, Reverend Albarian earned a D.E.C. in Pure and Applied Sciences from CEGEP Vanier College in St. Laurent, Quebec. In 1991, he earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Computer Science from Concordia University in Montreal. Reverend Albarian then worked as a quality assurance analyst programmer at Eicon Technology in Canada until 1994. The following year he moved to California and enrolled at the Talbot School of Theology. In 1998, Reverend Albarian earned his Master of Divinity Degree from Talbot.

Reverend Albarian served a one-year pastoral internship at Calvary Armenian Congregational Church (CACC) in Northern California. In 1999, he was named Associate Pastor for Youth Ministries at CACC. Reverend Albarian and his wife, Tamar, have one son, Timothy.

Mr. Speaker, I want to welcome Reverend Samuel Albarian and his family to the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Reverend Albarian and his family many more years of continued success.